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VOLUME 10. NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1881. NUMBER 32.

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AT MENTOR.

A Delegation of Prominent Colored Men.

They Draw A Life Size Picture of the South.

And Submit Suggestions Worthy of Careful Consideration.

General Garfields Reply.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 14—The colored delegation visited Mentor to-day, and waited upon General Garfield at his home. The delegation was composed of R. B. Elliott, Samuel Lee, and D. A. Straker, of South Carolina; Henry E. Cuney, of Texas; James B. Deveaux, of Georgia; George W. Price, Jr., George L. Mabson, James W. Hood, John A. Leary, J. H. Harris, and Steward Ellison, of North Carolina.

On being received by General Garfield in the parlor, Mr. Elliott, the spokesman, addressed the President-elect as follows:

"As representatives of the colored Republicans of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Texas, we have come in their behalf, and in our names, to congratulate you on your triumphant election to the high and responsible office of President of the United States, and to assure you that as their prayers during the exciting political contest which has so happily eventuated in your success, were fervently uttered in your behalf as the standard bearer of the Republican party, so shall they still pray that you may be guided by the divine wisdom in securing to all American citizens the

BLESSINGS OF EQUAL LAWS

and just administration. Cheered by the many brave utterances which you have in the past made in our behalf, and recognizing the valuable services you have hitherto rendered in the cause of our emancipation and enfranchisement.

"We have come to present you a brief statement of our condition in the South, not in a spirit of dictation, but in the belief that a fair representation of our cause can best be made by those of us who are compelled to endure grievous wrongs for mere opinion's sake. Although clothed with the rights of citizenship by the provisions of the constitution of the United States and recognized as such by legislative enactements and judicial decisions, yet still, in all the Southern States we are citizens in name, not in fact. Our right to participate in the elections for the choice of officers is not only questioned, but in many localities absolutely denied us by means of armed violence, fraud and intimidation. In many of the Southern States, sir, the rights of majorities are illegally and wantonly subverted by the imperious will of unscrupulous minorities for no other reason than this. These majorities consist of men who, free and enfranchised by the laws of the land, prefer to remain loyal to the country of which they are citizens, and steadfast supporters of that political party which saved the life of the nation, and to the charge of which can most safely be intrusted the duty of preserving the results accomplished by the late war. The methods resorted to by our political opponents in the South, to deprive us of our rightful partitipation in public affairs, have been so often stated to the public, and are so well known to you, that it is unnecessary that we should enter on a detailed statement on this occasion. Suffice it to say that by the infamous use of fraudulent tissue ballots; by deliberate falsication of the registry books and election returns; by forcible ejectment from the polls of negro voters; by armed mobs; by murder and a general system of terrorism, and by refusal in many cases to hold elections at precincts where a majority of voters are Republican, elections have been rendered a mere farce. The State Governments have been made to derive their powers, not from the consent of the governed, but from the arbitrary will of domineering minorities.

We are powerless, sir, to redress wrongs through the machinery of the State courts, for, to all intents and purposes, they are organized against us—the jury often times being composed not only of those who sympathize with the violators of the law, but frequently consisting in part of actual participants in wrong doing."

"We deem it our duty, in the interest of those whom we have the honor to represent, as well as in the interest of the Republican party at large, to call attention to the character of Federal appointments in the South in the past, and respectfully urge that the system of placing in public positions men not only in want of sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, but who use those positions to obstruct and hinder enforcement of the laws passed for the protection of the rights of American citizens be abandoned, and that the men who though calling themselves Republicans are of no fixed or well defined political sentiments—men who are all things to all men and nothing to any, and who are totally without a following and represent nobody but themselves—be no longer set over us as representatives of the Federal Government. Such appointments, sir, instead of strengthening the Republican party have been a positive source of weakness."

Sir, we are not unmindful of the thruth which cannot be too often repeated, the privileges which have been too often conferred upon us as citizens have imposed upon us, as such citizens, weighty responsibilities, which can neither be evaded nor slighted. We fully appreciate the fact that to enjoy our liberty we should use every effort to prove ourselves worthy of liberty, and that to be good citizens we must be intelligent and useful citizens; but we cannot fail to remember, also, that rights and duties are correlatives, and that the performance of duties, as good and law-abiding [illegible] entitle us to receive and enjoy rights and immunities in common with all other classes of American citizens, in accordance, at least, with the measure of our deserts. We beg to assure you, General, that it is to us a matter of deep regret that we should have at all visited you as representatives of a distinctive element, in the body politic, believing in the sublime words of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, and rejoicing also in the fact that, through the efforts of the Republican party, whose standard-bearer you were in the last campaign, the teachings of the fathers have been translated into the Constitution. We can but hope that the time is not far distant when they shall be rendered a living reality, as well in practice as in theory, by all classes of American citizens, domiciled in every State and Territory of this Union. But until that time shall be present with us, until class distinction retires against us, until the accident of our complexions shall have ceased to furnish an excuse for the

INFLICTION OF INJURIES

upon us, or for the infraction of our rights, the very helplessness of our condition will, of necessity, compel on our part class action. Believing the same manly courage which characterized your utterance in the city of New York last summer to the loyal Boys in Blue will sustain you in a fearless administration of the laws, without favor or partiality, we look forward with very great pleasure to the time when you shall assume the control of the government. As you did not then, sir, though your own election stood trembling in the balance, falter in rendering full justice to the loyalty and patriotism of our race, as tested at Wagner and at Lustria, and in the fiery crater at Petersburg and other battle-fields, as well as services rendered by them in giving succor to the country's defenders, who had made their escape from Southern tombs of living death, we feel confident that our rights and interest in common with those of others will not be forgotten or neglected by you in the hour of your triumph. We devoutly pray that your administration may be crowned with most abundant success, and that through your efforts as Chief Magistrate we shall have a country that shall lift up all and oppress none."

GEN. GARFIELD'S REPLY.

Gen. Elliott and Gentlemen—I thank you for your Congratulation upon the successful termination of the great campaign that recently closed, especially for the kind allusions to me, personally, for the part I bore in that campaign. What I have said concerning your race, and the great problem that your presence on the continent has raised, I have said as a matter of profound conviction, and hold to with all the meaning of the words employed in expressing it. What you have said in regard to the situation of your people, the troubles that they have encountered, events from which they have suffered and still suffer, I listened to with deep attention, and shall give it full mesure of reflection. This is not the time nor the place for me to indicate anything as to what I shall have to say and do by-and-by in an official way, but this I may say, I noted as peculiarly significant one sentence in the remarks of Gen. Elliott, to the effect that a majority of the citizens as he alleges, in some portions of the South, are oppressed by the minority. If this be so, why is it so? Because a trained man is two or three in one. In comparison with an untrained man and outside of politics, and outside of parties, that suggestion is full—brimfull of significance; that the way to make a majority always powerful over a minority is to make its members as trained and intelligent as the minority itself; that brings equality of citizenship, and no law can confer and maintain in the long run, a thing that is not upheld with a reasonable degree of culture and intelligence. Legislation ought to do all it can. I have made these suggestions, simply to indicate that the education of your race, in my judgment, lies at the base of the final solution of your great question and that you cannot be altogether in the hands of the State or National Government. The Government ought to do all it properly can, but the native hungering and thirsting for knowledge that the Creator planted in every child must be cultivated by the parents of [illegible] degree of their ability, so that the people shall reach out and grasp in weakness the hand of the Government extended to help, and by that united effort the two will bring what mere legislation alone cannot immediately bring.

I rejoice that you have expressed so strongly and earnestly your views in regard to the necessity of your education. I have felt for years that that is the final solution. Those efforts that are humble and comparatively out of sight, are, in the long run, the efforts that tell. I have sometimes thought that the men that sink a coffer-dam into the river and work for months in anchoring great stones to build solid abutments and piers, whose work is by and by covered by water, and out of sight, do not get their share of credit. The gaudy structure of the bridge that rests on these piers, and across which trains thunder, is the thing which strikes the eye of the public a great deal more then the sunken piers and yard work. Educational growth and the building up of industry, economy, and all that can help the foundation of local prosperity, is the work that in the long run tells. Some Scotch poet said, or put in the mouth of some prophet to say, that the time would come

When Bertram's right and Bertram's might
Shall meet on Ellangowan's height,

and it was when the might and right of a people meet that majorities are never oppressed by minorities. I trust then, gentlemen, that you may take part in this earnest work of building up your race from the foundation into solidity of intelligence and industry, and upon those bases at last see all your rights recognized. This is my personal wish and hope for your people.

Mr. Elliott then introduced Bishop Hood as the bearer of an address from the Board of Bishops of the African M. E. Church of Zion, which the Bishop read. The address conveyed congratulation of the church having a following of more than half a million of people; expressed confidence in his intention to do whatever could be done to redress the wrongs of the colored race, and promises the continued prayers of the church for the successful administration of the government.

Gen. Garfield replied: "Please return my thanks to the Bishops for their kind expressions and suggestions. After what I have already said, no further response will be necessary."

After the customary greetings the delegation returned to Cleveland.

THE HON. JOHN R. LYNCH.

FROM THE CHAINS OF SLAVERY TO THE AMERICAN CONGRESS—A BRILLIANT RECORD.

To the Editor of The Inter-Ocean.

Inasmuch as the contested election case from the Sixth, "the shoestring district" of Mississippi, will doubtless command early attention from the next Congress, and again bring the Hon. John R. Lynch, of Natchez, prominently before the American people, a few facts concerning that, in many respects, very remarkable man, and his public career will, perhaps, not prove wholly uninteresting to the readears of The Inter Ocean.

Mr. Lynch, who is a mulatto, was born a slave, and his fetters fell when the triumph of the army of the Union gave vital force and effect to the revered and lamented President's proclamation of freedom. At the close of the war of the rebellion Mr. Lynch was unable either to read or write, but before the smoke of battle had been fairly driven away by the glad sunshine of peace, Mississippi was invaded by a band of Quaker teachers, and from these good missionaries he learned the alphabet. is appreciation of the duties and responsibilities of freedom inspired him with a laudable ambition, his never-to-be-satiated thirst for knowledge made the recent slave a diligent student, and, being possessed of rare natural abilities, he mastered the rudiments of an education with unusual facility.

ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

In the fall of 1869 Mr. Lynch was elected to represent the county of Adams in the Mississippi Legislature. Unlike too many of the colored race in those trying times, his head was not turned by the honor so suddenly conferred, nor erted from his steadfast purpose to fit himself for the highest and most honorable position to which an American citizen may aspire.

When not engaged in the performance of public duties, Mr. Lynch's constant and most loved companions were his books, and each day of the adjournment he was to be found in the State Library, or at his room, eagerly devouring the contents of some history or pondering over some volume of legal lore. He thus rapidly acquired knowledge and fitted him self to fulfill the obligations of the trust imposed in him, outstripping his frivolous companions.

ELECTED SPEAKER.

On the death of Speaker Franklin, in 1870, Mr. Lynch was elected to fill the vacancy, and so well did he acquit himself that he was presented with a costly and elegant watch and chain by the members of the House, without regard to party, as a slight testimonial of their esteem and in appreciation of the very able, impartial, and courteous manner in which he had performed the delicate duty of presiding over that body. The presentation speech, which was highly eulogistic, was pronounced by Colonel H. M. Street, then, and now.

A PROMINENT MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRAT.

Concerning official integrity, the character of the ex-slave was never called in question, nor even sullied by suspicion. Indeed, the writer has many times, when legislative jobs were being discussed, heard the remark: "Well, there isn't money enough to buy John Lynch; you can count him as being right every time." Such a character, and such a course of conduct was speedily recognized by the better element, and Mr. Lynch at once took rank among the foremost leaders of his party, and as a worthy representative of his race.

IN CONGRESS.

He subsequently served four years in Congress, where he acquired an enviable reputation as a sound thinker, an earnest, consistent, and liberal-minded Republican, and an able and forcible debater.

Mr. Lynch, who would have been, but for the introduction of the Mississippi plan of carrying elections, continued without interruption as the Representative of his district in Congress, will contest with General J. R. Chalmers for a seat in the next House. His claim is not, as has been the case in some contests heretofore made, that if Republicans had been permitted to vote without hindrance he would have been elected, but that he did receive a majority of the votes actually cast, and was, therefore, duly elected.

A sufficient number of votes to change the result were, however, thrown out in Warren County, and General

CHALMERS HOLDS THE CERTIFICATE

of election, but Mr. Lynch will show that he was unlawfully deprived of these votes, and that he is justly entitled to his seat. The Vicksburg Herald, the leading Democratic paper of the State, denounces the scheme resorted to deprive Lynch of his seat, and he has the sympathy and support of many fair-minded opponents, who realize the danger of countenancing such palpable fraud and shameless prostitution of the ballot-box. If the House performs its plain duty, the pretensions of General Chalmers will soon be disposed of, and Mr. Lynch, the rightful and authorized representative of his district, will be promptly admitted. He commands the respect of all classes, regardless of political considerations, and will continue a useful and honorable member of Congress. L.

Items of Interest.

A recent estimate puts the number of Indians in the United States at 275,000.

According to the late census there are 245 cities in the United States having a population of over 10,000.

It is believed in Washington that Senator Allison, of Iowa, will be General Garfield's Secretary of the Treasury.

The Federal loss during the war was 327,000; the Confederate nearly 200,000. This is the recently verified official count.

The United States [illegible] constructed between Philadelphia and Lancaster in 1793, costing $500,000.

An intimate friend of General Garfield is responsible for the assertion that Senator Blaine will be the first member of the new Cabinet.

General John F. Miller, of California, who is to succeed Senator Booth in the United States Senate, is a native of Indiana, but has lived in the Golden State since the war.

At last accounts the legal fees in a law-suit at Muskegon about 97 worth of hogs had run up to $275.40, and the lawyers were still grubbing at the case with intensified interest.

The anti-Jewish agitation has extended to Saxony, Bavaria, Leipsig, and Breslau: The petition to Bismarck for the suppression of the Jews has received forty thousand signatures.

In the Superior Court of this county, yesterday, $2,000 was awarded to a colored man named Cooper, who was ejected from an omnibus on Wabash avenue shortly after the fire.—Inter-Ocean.

The movement to establish a "Disciples' Church" in Washington in honor of General Garfield, is said to be progressing so favorably that instead of the $35,000 required, nearly double that amount has been subscribed.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, denies that he witdrew from the Senatorial contest on the understanding that he would be appointed to a place in General Garfield Cabinet, or that Secretary Sherman would resign the Senatorship for the purpose of remaining in his present place.

Democrats claim that their party was founded by Jefferson. A greater mistake does not exist in the history of politics. Its age is fifty-one, and it was founded by Andrew Jackson, who had been a federalist and an active opponent of Jefferson. This is the essence of the truth of history of the years 1828 and 1829. —N. Y. Commercial.

Indiana does not tire of good acts. She elected a good Republican Governor, and he at once elected a good wife. The State turned the scale in favor of a Republican President, and now notably finishes up by electing one of her true men as Senator in the place of an ancient Democrat. The country can just pass the banner over to the Hoosiers. They are at the head of the column.—Inter-Ocean.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1881.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau 10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

The Ohio Falls Express will pleased accept thanks for a copy of its calendar for 1881.

General Grant has been elected President after all of—New Yorks

If you do not receive the LOUISIANIAN after this issue, you may know you have not paid for it, and we are tired of carrying you on the D. H. list.

The Christian Recorder asks "Who are we?" Judging by the average opinion of our estimate of each other, sensible people would conclude that we ain't no body.

The Whittaker Court Martial met in New York City on Thursday, and adjourned to February 4th, to enable his counsel, Messrs. Chamberland and Greener, to prepar the defense.

It is reported that the public schools of Texas are begining to suspend for want of funds, and a majority of them will close on the first of February unless the Legislature comes to their relief with an appropriation.

The population of Louisiana, according to the cencus, is: males, 468.911; females, 471.352. Whites, 465.063; colored, 485.200. These figures show 30.137 more colored than white people, and 2.441 more females than males in the State.

Captain W. B. Barrett has been given our bills for this city, and we want *every body* indebted to us to settle at once. If they do not, he is authorized to take proper steps to compell payment, The "Chief" is at the helm now, and means business; and he desires to give notice to *friends* as well as the public that he cannot run a newspaper on "taffy."

Judge Tourgee has made a powerful exposure of the inside workings of Southern Ku Klux in his "Fools Errand" and "Bricks Without Straw," and a Mr. Royal has written, what he no doubt regards as a complite vindication of his friends. In view of these facts ain't it now in order for some one to give a true version of the part played by the Negro in the great drama of reconstruction? All the way through he was the victim of the blackest treachery and the most doubly damned villiany recorded in history ancient or modern. If some brainy man will take hold of it, "theirs millions in it."

RACES IN THE SOUTH.

Col. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, recently made a hasty trip through the South and in a series of letters to his paper gives the result of his observations.

It needs but a casual reading of his letters to convince any fair minded man, at all familiar with the history of reconstruction and the so-called Republican governments created under it that, Mr. McClure's observations were colored more by the persons with whom he met personally than from a careful inquiry into the *facts* of the history of that very remarkable period. The fortunate individuals who met him, white and colored, with remarkable unamiuity agree upon one point, viz: that negro rule, so-called in the South, has been a disastrous failure, and its failure was due mainly to the ignorance and venality of the colored leaders.

In all of the broad domain of the South with its hundreds of colored men who have risen to prominence, and many of whom have time and time again risked their lives in the vain endeavor to resist the encroachments of the enemy and maintain the political freedom of their people, only three are found exempt from the general charge, and these are commended, not for what they have done, but for what they have not done.

This sweeping denunciation of the almost entire leadership of a people by white men of questionable friendship for the race might have been submitted to in silence as the country would, from its very recklessness, receive it with many grains of allowance. But when this indiscriminate charge of ignorance, imbecility, and corruption against the entire race is indirectly approved by colored men with pretentions to superior intelligence and integrity, we are compelled in the interest of the truth of history, and as an act of simple justice to our much abused people to enter a

Col. McClure no doubt wrote of the South precisely as he saw it by the light of the information furnished by these immaculate would be statesmen who are ingeniously endeavoring to exalt themselves at the expense of their whole race, and it is therefore, not surprising that he should paint such a graphic and sad picture of the rise and fall of the colored leaders of the South. For him there may be some excuse. But history does not funish a parallel for the stupidity—if not baseness—of these colored critics. "It is a foul bird that dirties its own nest", declares a homely but truthful adage and in this instance it is forcibly illustrated. For it is an open secret that this more intelligent class of colored leaders of the south (measured by their own standard and especially if educated elsewhere) was found the easiest to corrupt and debauch, to be used as a tool for the spoliation of the State, the humiliation and distruction of any healthy manhood that might crop out among the colored people.

But baneful as thier presence has been, it did not cause the failure of the race. Mr. McClure trenches closely upon the real cause when he says:

"A vast preponderance of the turbulence that has disgraced the South during the last decade has been created by characterless, unscrupulous and often recklessly dishonest Federal officials. United States Judges have been appointed because of their bitter hostility to the South, who would not be charged with the administration of justice in the North. Marshals have been selected mainly for their willingness to prostitute their official power to forment sectional strife, to oppress unoffending citizens and to pollute elections. Postmasters have been appointed who were utterly incompetent, in some instances being unable to read or write, merely because they were potential in demoralizing and controlling the ignorant blacks. Customs and revenue officers have been selected to make the collection of revenue secondary to the corrupt control of elections. United States Commissioners have united with District Attorneys and Marshals to plunder the government by the wanton vexation of struggling business interests in the South, and the special Agencies of the government are crowded with noted criminals as rewards for noted political crimes. In several of the Southern States I found convicts, fugitives and outlaws enjoying the patronage of the administration and inviting public contempt for government and law by their shameless distinction. This blot—not upon the South but upon the North whose administration is guilty of its creation—has lasted with more or less prominence for a dozen years, and it has been the most fruitful of all the many fruitful sources of sectional turbulence."

Of course we do not wish to be understood as endorsing all that Mr. McClure says in regard to the Federal service in the South. There are good men in Federal civil service in every Southern State. But we do say unscrupulous demagoges, who have used the patronage to corruptly control no less unscrupulous colored politicians, have had a majority of Federal offices, and they have been a fruitful source of demoralization and evil.

If Mr. McClure will add to this fact as a "companion picture," the additional fact that, nine tenths of the Southern white leadership of the colored people in the past were largely of the same class and character, and were governed in all their political intercourse with their colored constituents by the same purposes and motives, he may begin to measure the torrent of evil that surged around and finally engulfed the helpless, inexperienced, and often half lettered colored leader; and he may also, possibly, find his criticisms unescessarily harsh, even if it be conceded that they are just.

But we connot even indirectly admit that such men as Elliott, Rainey, Cadoza and others in South Carolina were guilty of the crimes alledged against them.

That those men like the colored leaders in every Southern state lamentably failed to control their people and secure honest and economical government in their respective states is true; but that is no proof of their dishonesty. It only shows that they were powerless to stem the overwelming current of their legislative halls by white plunderars—many of whom were prominent Democrats.

It was simply another evidence of "superior commanding inferior intelligence."

Last, but not least by any means, we have another cause of our failure more hurtful than all the rest to present. It is the derision with which every pretence of honesty made by a colored leader in the South was received and the systematic efforts resorted to at once, all over the country, by the public press of every shade of political complexion to present him as a political harlequin, preparing for sale to the Democracy or traitorism to his race.

For a colored man to place himself in opposition to the bands of plunderers who assumed to govern in the name of the colored people, was not only to relegate himself to private life, but actually to incur great danger of bodily harm from paid emmissaries of the villains. We speak by the card for we have been there, and know whereof we affirm; and we tell Mr. McClure he has no sort of conception of the difficulties that environed the colored leader of the South; and that with all his culture, experience, and lofty patriotism, had he been in the place of any one of them, he would not have accomplished more. "Superior intelligence" was what told. In the caucus, in the Halls of legislation, in the State, and in the country, it was irresistible. And "superior intelligence" got the game, and left the poor Negro the bag and the blame.

The Philadelphia *Times* is pleased with the election, of at least, one of the new U. S. Senators. Refering to the election of Gen. Hawley, it says:

Hawley's success in the contest for Senator in Connecticut will be regarded as a triumph of good morals and sound politics wherever the career of that honest Yankee is known:

The Marksville Bulletin says:

Jackson seems to be the model town of Louisiana. Liquor is not permitted to be sold in its corporate limits, and peace, order, thrift and happiness "dwelleth undisturbed." Happy town.

AT MENTOR.

We print in full on our first page the address of the delegation of colored men headed by Gen. Elliott who visited Gen. Garfield on the 14th inst., at Mentor and his reply thereto.

The address was timely, clear, concise, truthful and "brimful" of just such information as the President-elect needed to enable him to quild an enduring foundation for Republicanism in the South when he assumes the responsibilities of the chief magistracy of this Nation.

If he will be guided in his course toward the South by the landmarks pointed out by those gentlemen, no man, in the future will be able to say of Louisiana Republicans with any degree of truth that: "They know that they cannot rule and they know that, as they are now situated, they should not rule. They see their few white and black leaders who remain in Louisiana, wrangling over the Federal offices, and struggling only to profit themselves. They saw two Garfield electoral tickets in the field at the late election, when a united effort would have been hopeless, simply because the office-holders and office-expectants could not agree, and they are heartily disgusted with politics. A political campaign means grinding the black man between the upper and nether millstone of thieving friends and brutal foes, and until there shall be a Republican organization in Louisiana that merits some measure of trust from both white and blacks, the strength of the colored vote will be unfelt in elections." Unless we greatly mistake the character and calibre of the man and over estimate his statesmanship, he will desire to accomplish more in the South during his administration th[illegible]uring delegations to th[illegible]ional Republican Conve[illegible]n the "forms" of regularity. We believe it will be one of his great aims to solidify and build up a Republican organization in the Southern States not only competent to send delegations to National Conventions, but which shall also be able to com[illegible] of the Republican masses and the respect of the people at large.

Gen. Garfield's reply to the address was in keeping with his utterances all through the campaign.

The great necessity of relieving our people of every form of ostracism and oppression, and merging them into the body politic as common equals, is with him a conviction; and the colored people as well as our white Democratic Southern brethern can rest assured he will leave no stone unturned in honest endeavor to advance this great work. His reply was most admirable, and all that he could have said with propriety, and the attempt of a few one-horse Democratic newspapers in these parts to make it appear that he gave the delegation a sort of cold shoulder is absurd, and can only be account ed for on the principle that "drowning men will catch at straws."

Gen. Elliott and his coleagues have rendered the country signal service by their visit and able presentation of the Southern situation.

WHAT THEY SAY.

The "LOUISIANIAN," Ex-Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback's paper, has revived again and is now a welcome visitor to our sanctum.—Advance.

There is no denying it that the LOUISIANIAN, which has just again come to light, is our foremost political journal.—People Advocate.

We are glad to welcome again to our exchange list that stalwart Republican paper the LOUISIANIAN. It has put in many a blow "right from the shoulder" for our race.—Virginia Star.

The Weekly LOUISIANIAN made its appearance in our office this week. We thought Pinchback's paper had long since been dead and buried. But it seems not.—Marksville Bulletin.

The LOUISIANIAN comes to life again and is heartily welcomed into the fold. It is as stalwart as ever. One unfortunate result of its vacation is it forgets to spell Negro with a capital.—Rep. Advocate.

Gov. Pinchback has returned to New Orleans, and resumed publication of his ably edited paper, the LOUISIANIAN. The paper, while not quite up to its old form, will, it is promised, meet the expectations of its former readers, as soon as the office can be thoroughly reorganized.—Freeman's Journal.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The subjoined preambles and resolutions, recently adopted by the Grand Council of the C. M. P. M., organization of Louisiana, are highly complimentary to the editor of the LOUISIANIAN, and he is very thankful for the handsome endorsement.

It is pleasant at all times to receive honorable mention at the hands of the people, but coming when he least expected such marked consideration, it is especially gratifying, and the Protective Union may rest assured that he will always endeavor to deserve their commendation and support.

Whereas, The Republicans of several States are presenting to the President-elect the name of some one of their worthy representatives for a position in the Cabinet, or some other representative position under the incoming administration; and,

Whereas, Louisiana has never been found wanting in her loyalty and efforts to perpetuate the Republican party in power, and is one of the few Southern States that has elected a Republican to Congress, and his therefore entitled t recognition; and,

Whereas, The Colored Men's Protective Union is the only organization representing the overwhelming majority of the Republicans of the State, the Grand Council, in regular session assembled, deem it advisable to present to the incoming administration, the name of one of our prominent citizens, as our choice for appointment, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, having an abiding confidence in the ability and integrity of Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, a true and tried Republican, who never failed of recoguition so long as the voice of our people was respected in the choice of public officials, is evidenced by the many exalted positions to which he was chosen by their vote, to-wit: Member of the Constitutional Convention of 1868, State Senator, Lieutenant-Governor, Congressman from the State at large, Governor, United States Senator, and member of the Constitutional Convention of 1880, in all of which positions he displayed marked ability and a fi[illegible]ment of his people which has commanded their respect and support at all times, we present him to the President for recognition, confident that our action will receive the endorsement of the Republican party of Louisiana. Further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded immediately to the President-elect, Hon. James A. Garfield.

HALL GRAND COUNCIL
COLORED MEN'S PROTECTIVE UNION.
New Orlean, La., January 14, 1881.

This is to certify that the foregoing resolutions recommending to the consideration of President-elect, Gen. J. A. Garfield, our worthy representative, Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, were duly adopted by the Grand Council, in regular meeting, convened at the hall this Friday evening, January 14, 1881.

PETER JOSEPH,
President Grand Council Colored Man's Protective Union, State of Louisiana.
J. MADISON VANCE, Secretary.

The Irish are making a desperate and heroic struggle in Ireland to free themselves from tyranical and exacting lanlordism and they are receiving substantial aid from their brethren in this country. The Irish World has secured through its relief fund and sent to Ireland over $50,000. Why don't the Christian Recorder or some other leading colored paper make a like effort in behalf of our suffering exodusters?

Whoever looks for a friend without imperfections will never find what he seeks. We love ourselves with all our faults, and we ought to love our friends in a like manner.

It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy; and the two cannot be seperated with impunity.

We are sorry to learn by the Republican Advocate, that Mr. Lloyd G. Wheeler is suffering from an attack of dyphtheria. We sincerely hope he will speedily regain his health and be spared for many more years of usefulness to his family, friends, and Chicago.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the Senate to pay ex-Presidents a salary equal to one forth the amount they received while in office.

EDUCATIONAL.

(Short articles on Educational topics are solicited.)

TRUE ORDER.

It has been many times remarked that those pupils who are modest of order in the school-room are the most troublesome when away from its restraints. It is a fact that children who sit quiet under the teacher's eye take revenge for the penance they endure, and make up for the enforced discipline at the expense of the comfort of their fellows. Not long since about 250 boys were found on the seats of a school-room; they were instructed on several subjects, and dismissed for a recess. On the way down stairs they knocked off hats, kicked and punched each other when out of sight of the monitors. The matter was referred to the teacher for explanation. He confessed his mortification—his deep mortification—and declared that he was more disappointed by the sudden rebound from the good order of the school-room than by anything else. "They look upon the school-room as a prison; they consider themselves as deprived of their rights; it would not be safe to have a dozen boys left in the school-room alone. They need constant oversight."

Is this the result that should follow the work of a conscientious teacher? Does order leave the objects on which it is exercised helpless when it is removed? Is the failure in the teacher or in the scholar? These questions have gone again and again through the teacher's mind as he has seen models of order in the school-room, when well watched, become models of the most complete disorder when that oversight was removed.

The writer lately visited Mrs. Kraus's Kindergarden, in 28th street. The children, some thirty in number, played several games, and in one—"the birds"—they passed around, each with the hand extended over the head of another; thus a fine opportunity was afforded to pull the air or disarrange it, but they did neither! The question was asked: "Why do they not do what nearly every child in the public schools appears to feel his opportunity, if not his duty?" Mrs. Kraus explained it by saying: "We do not repress the children; we unfold their natures."

The principal of another private school declared that it took several months generally to remove the habit of playing mischievous tricks, when the pupil had come from a public school. Having been himself a public school-teacher, he announced the cause to lie in the improper restraint and the neglect of developing the faculties that keep one in order.

The right kind of order is that which prompts the person to do the proper thing under all circumstances, whether watched or not. It may come under the domain of the conscience to cause this state. We have seen schools where the pupils made a steady progress in learning how to bear themselves towards others. This subject demands careful thought. This is the question—does the order you now keep, while it secures the immediate end of silence, etc., develop the love to keep order when the teacher is absent?—*N. Y. School Journal.*

Remember that it costs over *one thousand* dollars, on an average, to arrest, convict, sentence and hold a criminal in State prison three years, and about seventy-five dollars only, to educate a person so that he can not only take care of himself, but earn a surplus, which goes to enrich the State.

Education pays. Ignorance *costs.*
A. J. OF EDUCATION.

A pound of energy with an ounce of talent will achieve greater result than a pound of talent with an ounce of energy.

The will of the late Joseph F. Armour, of this city, bequeaths $100,000 for the purpose of building and maintaining a mission church and school.—Inter-Ocean.

Advertisement of Sale.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
NEW ORLEANS LA.,
January 15, 1881.

BY AUTHORITY of the HONORABLE SECRETARY of the TREASURY, I will offer for sale at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

the Marine Hospital grounds and unfinished cast iron hospital buildings located thereon in the City of New Orleans, at 12 M. on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of February A. D. 1881, at the Custom House in this City.

THE PROPERTY is bounded by COMMON, GRAVIER, BROAD and WHITE streets.

TERMS OF SALE.—One fourth cash, and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest at six per cent per annum from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make payments as above, will involve the surrender of the property, and the forfeiture to the United States, of the payments already made.

All bids made are subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the United States reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed for the interest of the government to do so. The successful bidder will be required to execute a contract in accordance with these terms.

A certificate of sale and possession subject to the foregoing conditions will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed will be executed when the last payment shall had been made.

A. S. BADGER,
ja22 3t Custodian.

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.,
January 13, 1881.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., January 24, 1880, for furnishing such supplies as may be required from time to time by this Mint, during the six months ending June 30, 1881, embracing acids and other chemicals, wood, coal, charcoal, salt, copper, zinc, borax, soap, oils, crucibles, covers, stirrers, brick, gloves, mittens, coin, bags, cotton cloth, dry goods, metals, hardware, and other necessary supplies.

Schedules and blank forms for proposals with information as to quantities of such articles that will probably be required, will be furnished upon application.

Proposals will be considered separately, on each article, and upon a comparison of the prices and samples of articles furnished, and will be accepted as to the whole or a part as may be deemed for the interest of the Government, the right to reject any or all proposals being reserved.

Requisitions will be made upon the parties whose bids may be accepted and the articles must be furnished as required without delay. A good and sufficient bond with two responsible sureties will be required of all parties where bids may be accepted for the faithful performance of the contract.

Proposals will be opened in the presence of bidders, all proposals should be sealed and addressed to the undersigned and the envelope endorsed

"Proposals for Supplies."
M. V. DAVIS,
2t Superintendent.

Attention! Military!

I am anxious to have furnished me immediately the names of all military organizations in the United States, composed of colored men, with the name and post office address of their commanding officers. Friends and friendly newspapers all over the country by calling attention of proper parties, to this request, will greatly oblige

Chris. A. Fleetwood,
P. O. Box 67,
Washington, D. C.

M. M. McLEOD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office—Hart Building, opposite City Hall.
JACKSON, MISS.

DR. J. T. NEWMAN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
No. 512 St. Andrew St.

E. OFFNER,
THE OLD RELIABLE
CROCKERY DEALER,
Is now Located at his Old Stand,
174.....Canal Street.....174
(Opposite Varieties Theatre,)
Where he sells CHINA CROCKERY GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, CUTTLERY and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, cheaper than ever. feb10

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Cash Capital, $500,00
WITH CASH DIVIDENDS TO INSURER
—Issues Policies on—
FIRE, RIVER AND MARINE RISKS,
OFFICE—12 Camp, between Gravier and Natchez streets,
NEW ORLEANS,
JAMES L. DAY, Pres't.
H C. HERPENTER, Sec'y.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22, 1881.

Gen. T. Morris Chester has returned to the city.

Sicilian emigrants are arriving in large numbers from Palermo.

The masquerade ball, given by the Franco Amis Association, was a grand affair.

Where is more, since Conkling has decided that Kellogg must stay in the Senate?

On account of the wet weather, the the theatres have been very slimly attended.

Young Men's Hope B. A. will give a grand dress and calico ball at Violet Hall, February 7.

The Sanitary Committee has begun active work in connection with the health of the city.

The meeting of the Grand Council of the C. M. P. U., on the 14th inst., was largely attended.

Gen. W. L. McMillan has returned from his county seat and is again holding forth at the Post Office.

The rain fall on Tuesday night was the heaviest experienced here for some time. The rear of the city was completely deluged.

The Tabernacles domiciled in the city held a convention on Thursday evening, looking to a more effective organization.

Judge Don A. Pardee has returned from his Washington trip. The Judge is looking hale and seems to be in good spirits.

The ball given by the Hope Ladies Circle, Wednesday night, at Turner's Hall, was an enjoyable affair; the attendance was very large.

Our country friends, before purchasing their liquor supplies, would do well to call at Shropshire & Co., No. 34 Tehoupitoulas street.

Rev. Pierre Landry is in the city, on his way to the M. E. Conference, which meets at Shreveport. He is in good health.

General Richard Taylor's remains brought hither from New York, was interred at the Metairie Ridge Cemetery, on Sunday morning.

German steamship Numburg has been detained at Quarantine Station, on account of small-pox among the Mexican emigrants.

Amis Inseparables entertainment, given at the Franco Amis Hall, was very largely patronized, the Hall was literally packed.

The City Council have determined to reorganize the police force, with Mr. Tom Deveraux as chief. Will the colored man have a show?

The loss of depositors in the Freedmen's Bank, of this city, is estimated at $200,000. Another dividend of ten per cent. will be forthcoming shortly.

Administrator Behan is claiming from the city government $1500 as back salary, from November 15th to the instalment of the new city government.

The murder of the colored cook, while sleeping in his bunk, on board of the ship Queen of the Nations, was one of the most brutal crimes ever recorded.

The popular news stand of George Ellis, fronting the Post Office, is a great boon to our people. Every conceivable kind of literature can be found there.

The ball and concert given by the True Friends' Circle, at the Violet Hall, was a success. $200 have been added to the funds of the Circle as net proceeds.

Mr. A. Lawrence has been appointed to a position in the Post office. He is a worthy gentleman and Gen. McMillan has shown excellent taste in the selection.

Messrs. Isaac Lewis, John Scott and Rev. Alex. Armstrong, of Lake Providence, are in the city, in connection with the trial of the alleged murderers of Dr. Jones.

Ex-Administrator Behan has been charged with defalcation in connection with the Cotton Yard Men's Funds. The charge has been substantiated by Administrator Mealey.

Mr. James M. Vance's reply to certain charges against him through the columns of the Daily States, of the 18th inst., was a manly statement, and a complete vindication of the charges.

The choir of Central Church was been invited to sing at the Lower Bether Concert, by Dr. Witherspoon, on Thursday evening. The celebrated vocalist, Mrs. A. B. Mason, displayed great abiiity, also Mrs. Yarrington and Mr. C. B. Wilson.

Rumor says that the Mr. Chas. G. Johnson, a prominent mechanic of this city, has been tendered a position in the Cubinet under the incoming administrgtion. The gentlemen refuses to be interviewed on the subject.

The Citizens of the Fourth District, about twenty in number, held an indignation meeting on Saturday night, asking for redress from the city government for damages done to their properties, caused by the recent overflow, and the inefficiency of the drainage machines.

A surprise party was given at Mrs. Dougherty's, No. 353 Ursulins street, on Wednesday night last, Among the families present were the Berhel's, Chevalier's, Staes's, Hewlett's Chesse's etc. A lively time was experienced and the parties separated highly delighted with their evening surprise.

AN EVENING AT THE LOWER BETHEL. The Concert at the Lower Bethel, Esplanade street, on Thursday evening, was conducted by the choir of the Central Congregational Church, under the direction of Mrs. J. A. Yarington, pianist, and the following ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. A. B. Mason, Miss Rosa Flemming, Miss C. Saunders, Miss C. Thoroughgood, Mrs. E. Harris, Miss F. V. Scott, Messrs. C. B. Wilson, A. Brown, O. Landry and D. B. Temple. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity as early as 7½ o'clock. The waters were slightly troubled when it become evident that the choir was colored, but after the first piece was rendered and the competency of the singers established order, perfect attention was given throughout the evening. Dr. W. S. Alexander, in making the introductory remarks, observed that as nearly all present was were seamen, he would like to know how many have travelled as far as the Mediterranean sea, through the straights of Magellan, and along the coast of Asia Minor, might indicate the same by raising their hands; several hands were raised. He said in a little place called Tarsus, which was the home of a great man, the Apostle Paul, who had said more in a single sentence relative to temperance than any other single individual: "I keep my body under." He beautifully described that if a man would keep under subjection his bodily passion, there would be no drunkards, nor any such crimes as the one committed on board of the City of Nations, a few nights ago; he delighted the audience with his pleasing remarks, after which he introduced M. C. Wilson, who sang the ballad, "Whisp-ring Slightly in the Twilight. Miss Saunders and Mrs. Harris then sang the du', Adieu to the Woodland. The celebrated songstress, Mrs. A. Mason, was then introduced, and in her sweet characteristic style rendered the solo, "Heart Whence Thy Joy and Sorrow." Mr. Brown, in a masterly manner, sang the solo, "The Fallen Hero." The chorus, Jubilee of Temperance was sung by the choir and was loudly applauded.

Mrs. Yarrington in artistic style sang the solo–Valse, loudly applauded but when the Trio "O restless Sea," was sung by Mr. Wilson, Miss Fleming and Mr. Brown, the audience gave vent to their joy, and could only be restrained in their applause, by a repetition of the song: The programme was then completed as follows: Solo "Separation," by Mrs. Mason, "The Lost Steamer" by Mr. Brown. "If on the meads I cast my view" by Mr. Wilson, "A shout for Temperance" by the choir. Appropriate remarks were then made by Rev. Jonathan Haskins, and the Presiding Officer of the Bethel, Mr. John F. Johnson. After eulogizing Mr. Alexander and the choir for their beautiful renditions, the choir was invited to sing at the Globe Theatre, corner Baronne and Perdido streets on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M. The audience clamored for the song "Pull for the shore," but the Rev. Hawskins was irrepressible in his claims for a collection, and the song 'Crowns of Glory,' after which "Pull for the Shore" was heartily sung, and the meeting adjourned. As this is the first invitation given to a colored choir by a white audience, and from the respect paid to them, together with the strict order and decorum observed, it is indicative of the drift of public sentiment in the Crescent City, Dr. Alexander, and the choir may well be proud of their visit to the Bethel.

Bad habits are the thistles of the heart, and every indulgence in them is a seed from which will come forth a crop of rank weeds.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.
2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.
3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE
FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY
TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,0 0
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,00
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,0 0
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximations of $100 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.
Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.
Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881, ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.
Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to
M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.
N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

THE

PEOPLE'S

TRUE FRIEND.

COLLINS' SALVE

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY THAT WILL S PEE CURE

ERYSIPELAS, SYPHILIS CANCERS

SCALD-HEAD, TETTER-WORM,

GANGRENE, WHITE SWELLING, AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

J. S. CLANCY,
Valmont between Live Oak and Laurel,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY

LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will mantain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIAN A.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.
of the State of Louisiana,
State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes o - rels, or other suitable receptacles, f - moval by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gasses and emanation, and for the destruction of the poisons of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservaton of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.

By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is whithout sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at so small a cost that they can be used in adequate qantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green virtriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every fifth day, or oftener, if any foul smell is devolved from the privy.

Lime should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination whith carbolic acid and copperas.

The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FOUL DRAINS, DAMP FOUL YARDS, STABLES, COW-HOUSES, MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

Fresh slaked lime, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

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OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored Youths.

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THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.

On March 10th, 1880, will be published the first number of

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Containing in its 100 Large Quarto Pages, interesting stories, in prose and verse; useful home articles; amusing an instructive sketches; two mammoth fashion plates; profuse illustration of the fashion of the day, with the lowest New York Prices of each article, clearly stated, affording an opportunity of shopping in an intelligent and economical manner.

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CHIEF AMONG STALWARTS.

FOR 1881.

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has been added to this edition of the paper, and is very highly spoken of by the School Superintendents and Teachers. It is intended to fill a want long felt by persons interested in our schools.

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L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith. dec25 79.

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1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Duphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS B.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, FEB. 8, 1881,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at $2 Each.

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1 Prize of	$30,000.....	$30,000
1 Prize of	10,000.....	10,000
1 Prize of	5,000.....	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500.....	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000.....	5,000
20 Prizes of	500.....	10,000
100 Prizes of	100.....	10,000
200 Prizes of	50.....	10,000
500 Prizes of	20.....	10,000
1000 Prizes of	10.....	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximations of $300 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $30,000 prize, are.....	$2 700
9 Approximations of $200 each for the nine remaining units of the same ten of the number drawing the $10,000 prize, are.....	1,800
9 Approximatione of $100 each for the nine remainiug units of the same ten of the number drawing the $5,000prize, are.....	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to.....	$110,400

Whole Tickets, $2; Halves, $1.

For sale at all the New Orleans Agencies, and at the office of this Company.

Address M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Remit by Post-Office money order, New York exchange, or draft on New Orleans.

Register your letters containing currency or send by Express

Observe and recollect that in the TWO DOLLAR Drawing of Feb. 8, 1881,
ALL THE PRIZES ARE

PAID ON PRESENTATION.

Agents wanted in every State, County, City and Town throughout the Union.

Unexceptionable guarantees required, and must in every instance accompany applications to be made to

M. A. DAUPHIN, President,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

All letters unanswered mean a negative reply.

N. B.—This company has NO AGENTS in the British Possessions, and all persons pretending to be so and soliciting orders by circulars or otherwise, are SWINDLERS. 3-13-1y

1881.

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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

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From 50 cents to $2.00 will purchase enough of this excellent SALVE, with directions and guarantee, to cure the worst of the above mentioned diseases without inflicting the least pain upon the patient. Send for trial boxes. Only 25 cents. For sale at present only by our agent,

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N. B.—Persons sending for COLLINS' SALVE should be careful to state for what it is to be used, and of how long the reign of the disease, in order that they may receive the proper directions to effect a sure and speedy cure. 11-22

THE WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

ADVOCATING THE RIGHTS OF MEN,

And representing, especially, the colored citizen, the LOUISIANIAN will maintain, as a fundamental principle, the perfect equality of all citizens, without regard to race or color.

OUR AIM

Shall be to foster kindly relations between the races, and to establish a more manly respect for each other as the *very first* essential to the future peace and prosperity in our State and the South.

We enter upon our eighth year pledged to the advocacy of the

POICY

that has governed the LOUISIANIAN from the beginning.

HARMONY AND MODERATION

among all classes and between all interests; kindness and forbearance fostered where malignity and resentment reigned, and a common service of ALL the peoplewill elevate our loved State to an enviable and rightful position among her sisters in the development of her boundless resources and matchless advantages.

AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM,

The LOUISIANIAN offers rare advantages to the merchant and business man. Our large and weekly increasing circulation within the State, and throughout the country, renders the service of our columns particularly desirable.

EDUCATION.

A special feature of our paper will be its educational column, relating to matters affecting our common school system, the education of our youth, and the enlightenment of the masses.

FINAL.

With this statement of our purpose and laudable endeavor, we hope we sh receive, as we shall always strive to merit, commendation and support. Identifi with every interest of our State, proud of its history and its advantages, we sh untiringly work in its behalf; counting no exertion too great or services too onero to command and insure success.

☞OFFICE—644 CAMP STREET

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIAN A.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State-House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be pressed as rapidly as possible.
2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.
3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.
4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.
5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.
6. Enforce the [ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactories and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

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JOSEPH JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

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V. C. Green.....Treasure
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Sis. Mary Marshall.....Conductre s
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